WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS THAT HATE BEEN MADE WITHIN TEN YEARS.

GROWTH OF THE EAST SIDE.

Building Operations that Have Made a New clidy of Yorkville and Hariem and Another of the Towns in the Annexed District—Not So Lively as the Boom on the West Side, but Keeping Pace with the Times—Property Doubled in Value in Five or Six Years—To be a Great Manufacturing and Commercial District When the Ship Canal is Finished—Increase of Pennexty Values and Posulation Revond Property Values and Population Beyond the Harlem-Room for Millions Yet-Some Things They Need Up There.

To-day THE SUN concludes its series of articles describing the marvellous development of the upper part of the city, especially on Manhattan Island, during the last few years. In its issues of March 23 and March 31, respectively. THE SUN made detailed statements, accompanied by maps, of the building and general improvements on the west side. between Fifty-ninth and Ninety-sixth streets. and between Ninety-sixth and 155th streets. The present article tells the story of the growth of the upper east side of the city, including the territory embraced in what is generally referred to as "the annexed district." The very large portion of the city covered by the story, as well as the fact that the lower part of the section has been well built up for years, has rendered the preparation of a map this time impracticable.

It seems about right to say that property in the upper eastern and northern parts of the city has doubled in value within the last five or six years. The building of the elevated railroads was the chief cause that promoted building. The growth of the east side has been more conservative than that of the west side. The lines of growth are about the same on both sides of the city-tenements and stores along the avenues, on the side streets apartments and private residences. Tenements and apartments are scattered all over the east side, however, in a manner unknown on the west side. Harlem from 116th street has been practically built up within five years. The local character and independence of both Harlem and Morrisania are noticeable. What Harlem wants is more small residences, renting at a moderate price. What the annexed district wants is more improvements by the city. It seems almost certain that the future of the east side and of Morrisania is to be the home of manufacturing in the city.

While in a general way the same causes which have brought about the marvellous growth of the west side of town during the last few years contributed to the growth of the east side as well, there has been no such sudden increase of building on the east side as on the west, and the development of the east side has. comparatively at least, progressed very slowly and conservatively. The two great causes of development were, undoubtedly, the building of the elevated roads in Second and Third avenues and the pressure of the population in the lower part of the city. But Harlem and the upper east side had long been in people's minds as a place for building, and when the demand for building came people did not set about filling it with the frantic rush which accompanied the sudden discovery of the west side's possibilities. Building on the west side did not commence. in fact, until lots in Harlem began to reach the high figures. The great pressure of the population down town made itself first known along the east side in a quiet, normal manner; then, as prices along the east side began to be pushed into speculative notches, the shrewd real estate men saw that west side property was really beginning to offer the best opportunities for investment. Then building on the west

The growth of the east side has been emphatically slow, easy, steady, and natural, and it is a question whether there really have not n more solid improvements on the east side than on the west. In the early days, as is known, Harlem was a considerable and important settlement, and it was the favorite prophecy, not alone of real estate men, but of students of the character and growth of the

a fallacy. Property has largely depreciated there. Property on Fifth avenue which was held as high as \$50,000 has been sold for \$20,000. It was thought that the sinking of the railroad tracks along Park avenue, with grass plots or miniature parks between the openings, would make that a nice residence street. But the idea of making a residence street along a rali-road has been exploded. Park avenue is built up into flats and apartments." IT SPREADS TO HABLEM.

Finally, by one of those freaks in the growth of a territory which no one swer attempts to understand or explain, building uperations believed to understand or explain, building uperations believed to understand or explain, building uperations believed the sentence of energy was in Harlem. The Astors were the first to build and Harlem, the the centre of energy was in Harlem. The Astors were the first to build largely there, in 1820. They put up a very fine did a sixth the sentence of the centre of energy was in Harlem. The Astors were the first to build largely there, in 1820, and they are now building on 180th street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. Their houses are richly and elegantly but not extravagantly built. But the real ploneer in Harlem and Harlem and brought property there in the duil times, when other people were deery-leved in Harlem and brought property there in the duil times, when other people were deery-ling real estate investments. He talked Harlem among his friends and induced others to buy and build there, too. He built largely in the built in 121st street and in Sixth avenue, Toneas Niersblemer, built largely in Them be built in 121st street and in Sixth avenue, Conspicuous among those who came in and by large expenditures of time and sixth avenue. Conspicuous among those who came in and by large expenditures of time and sixth avenue. Conspicuous among those who came in and by large expenditures of time and the control of the c

Coming to mention particular portions of the section, that portion north of 120th street and west of Mount Morris Park is, beyond all question, to-day one of the finest residence districts in the city. The houses here have mostly been built within the hast five years. They have cost anywhere from \$15,000 to \$40,000. The houses are strongly built, in the most modorn fashion, and are elegantly fitted up. They rent at from \$450,000 to \$40,000 to \$40, known. Harlem was a considerable and important settlement, and it was the favorite prophecy, not nione of real estate men, but of students of the character and growth of the city, that the great development of New York the elevated roads Harlen folkscommunicated with the city mostly by means of the stame; and the second state of the search of the sea

ever building is done here has to be done on illed-in ground. The amount of time and labor and money spent in driving splies into the ground in this section so that buildings can be greated upon them, is something lacalculable. It is about an even question which is the worst for the builder, to dig out rock or to drive in splies and fill in dirt, but of the two he is apt to choose the former as the lesser evil. All this territory must in time be used for the industries connected with shipping, and the use of the river front for factories and tenements. The unhealthiness of the damp and "filled-in" ground will not matter much to the factories and shippards, but its consequences to the population of the tenements to be erected there is for those to think of who want to busy themselves with some big sanitary scheme.

"LITTLE ITALY" AND LENOX HILL

"LITTLE ITALY" AND LENOX HILL.

One of the most fearful districts in the city is "Little Italy," between 197th and 115th streets, enast of Second avenue. This place is crowded with Italians, who swarm there like rats in filthy holes, living with scarcely any researd for decency, or cleanliness, or morality. How they live is a wonder. East of Third avenue, as far down as Fifty-third street is one of the most densely populated sections of the city. At one polling place in the district 1,000 ceople are registered. There are few private residences or fine flats here. Tenement houses and factories are all one sees. The factories were erected because in that great population manufacturers can find whatever class of omployees in whatever number they want. There are more factories there now than anywhere else in the city, and so there will be in the future. With all the work of spile driving, the demand for Second avenue property of late has been great, and factories and tenements have gone up ravidly. Silk factories have been erected in 102d street near Second avenue, eight factories are being erected. Third avenue now is one of the most remarkable streets in the world—a line of stores from the Bowery to the Harlem River. Then exate men don't like this multitude of stores. They say that it makes too severe a competition in business, and that they don't see how the occupants of the stores can make any money to pay rent with. In this section, too, are the great browerles and car stables, with their thousands of employees.

West of Third avenue, below Eighty-sixth street, is agreat an contrast to the district east of Third avenue as can be Imagined. It is the hone of another beautiful and permanent residence part of the city. It and the territory around bount Morris Park are the only two distinctively high-class residence sections on the unper east side. Lonox Hill is the name generally given to this district, although Lenox Hill is sirely but a small part of it. Its development began two lives in the section are not the

that though their kingdom may be divided, the hour is not yet come.

As has already been stated, taking a general view, property on the unper east side may be said to have doubled in value within the last five years. In many instances there has been a greater increase and in many instances less, but this is about the general run. Very high prices have been obtained for property along 125th street, especially the corner lots. Street lots which brought from \$2.500 to \$3,000 five years ago bring from \$4.500 to \$7,000 now. An immense amount of money has been invested in buildings. Private residences have cost from \$12.000 to \$4,000 to \$5,000. Rents are much cheaper than on the west side, and people looking for small homes turn more naturally to Harlem than to any part of the city. The average rent for a private house is about \$1,200, though there are many first-class houses to be obtained as low as \$900. There are, of course, he apartments up town of the Dakota or derlach order. It is doubtful fit there are any apartments in Harlem which rent for more than \$1,000 a year, and most of them fall far below that figure. Flats of from five to nine rooms rent at from \$15 to \$30 a month, and tenements of from three to four rooms rent at from \$8 to \$20 a month. There is no doubt that there are agood many vacancies in apartments and tenements up town just now, and that real estate men are finding it hard work to rent high-priced apartments that are near the elevated roads. If people have to pay high prices for such apartments that are near the elevated roads. If people have to pay high prices for such apartments that are near the elevated roads. If people have to pay high prices for such apartments that are near the elevated roads. If people have to pay high prices for such apartments that are near the elevated roads and tenement houses have taken their place. This was because land became so valuable that the owners could not affect to have these little houses standing on it. There is no sort of supply to meet it.

In additi There is an immense demand now for these small houses, renting at \$40 to \$60 a month, but there is no sort of supply to meet it.

In addition to the builders already mentioned who have contributed so much to the growth of the enst side may be named Joseph Schwarzter, Ninety-seventh street and Lexington avenue, who has put up a fine row of buildings at Eighty-seventh street and Park avenue; Schappert Brothers, Second avenue, near Ninety-third street; Ruddle Brothers, J. D. Taylor, Richard Deeves, George Miller, Harry Graham, and John Walker.

WHAT BEAL ESTATE MEN SAY.

lor. Richard Deeves. George Miller. Harry Graham, and John Walker.

WHAT REAL ESTATE MEN SAY.

Here are some opinions of real estate men who know what they are talking about, and who have worked hard and successfully on the upper west side.

John D. Crimmins: "Of course the elevated and eable roads built up Harlem. The building has been conservative, and, in itself, of a very substantial character. I think that the building of flats, though, is a little overdone. Harlem is a place for homes, not for flats."

Mr. Swartwout of Swartwout & Co. 187 East 125th street: "The building boom commenced here in 1886, and you can hardly buy a lot around here now. Real estate business now is largely in buying and selling houses. I have no lear of a reaction in values."

Mr. Dowd of Whittle & Dowd, 2,101 Third avenue: "The growth of Third avenue and the section near it, has been legitimate or nothing. Homes are cheaper here than they are on the west side, and rents are down. There was no pressure brought to bear on people to come here, as there was on people who settled on the west side. We didn'thold out any inducements. This section built up very rapidly until last year, when there was a slight decrease in building. This year it has started in again vigorously. We have a great demand for Second avenue property."

J. P. Murray of J. P. and E. J. Murray, 2,030 Third avenue: "Lots around here that were worth from \$3.500 and \$4.500 appleed flye years age are selling at \$11.000 now. The lowering of the tracks of the Central and New Haven roads helped us a great deal, but the extension of these below Forty-second street would help us infinitely more. Rapid transit would give upper Fifth and Madison avenues a boom. We need badly a new station on the Third avenue elevated road at 111h street. Then we need a circle at Central Park and Hoth street, the same as they have down at Flity-ninth street. This has often been promised us, but I don't know when we will get it. If the city were as anxious to improve health and the large of the

district and out of it, who have helped to build up the district are: instrict and out of it, who have neiged to build up the district are:
Guerineau & Drake, Bible Hosse,
A. L. Kallischer, 211 Canal street.
Volzing & Sou, 903 Third avenue.
Fox & Kronengold, 771 East Thirty-third st.
C. R. Gregor, 815 Third avenue.
J. H. W. Killeen, 303 Third avenue.
Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 Third avenue.
J. A. Dacunha, Broadway and Forty-second,
William S. Borchors, 1,503 Broadway.
Crevier & Wooley, Broadway and Fortyourth street.

th street. Edgar Leaveraft. Broadway and Forty-J. Edgar Leaveraft. Broadway and Forty-fifth street. L. J. Carpenter, 45 Liberty street. U. V. Freund, Third arenue and Forty-sev-onth street. James Green, 1,233 Third avenue.

mit street.

James Green, 1,233 Third avenue.

James Green, 1,234 Third avenue.

Duff & Conger, 1,474 Third avenue.

John J. Cody, 1,434 Third avenue.

Fred Zittel, 1,023 Third avenue.

Brudt & Betty, 1,216 Third avenue.

Brudt & Betty, 1,216 Third avenue.

W. S. Anderson, 1,253 Third avenue.

Hugo Gersch, 1,476 Third avenue.

M. Kendall, 111 Broadway.

Walker & Armstrong, 1,977 Third avenue.

Barnett & Co., Fourth avenue and 125th st.

IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

In 1874, by the so-called "Annexation act," the three lowermost towns of Westchester county—Morrisania. West Farms, and Kings-bridge—were taken out of Westchester county and made a part of the city and county of New York. The people of those towns are now getting to be proud of quoting the foreible wording of the act, "separated from Westchester county, and annexed, to, merged in, sind made a part of New York." They like to repeat this when they contemplate their unpawed and unmacadamized streets, and their lack of severage and other improvements which have been plentifully dealt out to the city below the Harlem River. They say the words mournfully, and charge the city officials with neafecting them. The act of annexation passed the Legislature in 1873, and then people voted on it in both Westchester county and New York. New York invited the three towns to rome in, and the three towns to rome in, and the three towns to rome in, and the three towns to rome in and the three towns were anxious to be made part of New York. The vote of the act was overwhelmined in the fact of three towns were anxious to be made part of New York. The vote of the act was overwhelmined in the towns the fact of the rome in the fact of the three towns the fact of the rome in the fact of the country and the fact of the rome in the fact of the

y Bleber this part, of westchester country was a was that of the township system. The work of changes will be township system. The work of changes the township system. The work of changes the township system is to thoe it form was a correct of changes the township system. The work of the township system is to thought to the control of the township system of the system of the township system of the system of the township system of th the improvements which they have below the Harlem River, and which have been given to the west side of town. We want our streets graded and paved and flagged. We want sewerage. We want more police. We want thousand and one things which the city should give us willingly. Yet I think we have got along pretty well as it is. Our growth has been steady and healthy. There is every indication that this growth will not only continue, but that it will be much greater and more remarkable in the future than it has been herotofore. The vote east in 1888 indicates that the population has increased from 40,000 to 80,000. Buildings have been put up below 170th street, and it many parts of the district above 170th street of a more substantial character. Year by year the new buildings become more beautiful as well as more substantial. To mention parts of the district in particular, along Willis avenue the transfers of property and estimated cost of new buildings have aggregated about \$1,000,000. On Willis, and on Third, Lincoln, Alexander, Brook, St. Ann's, and other prominent avenues, solid brick buildings have been erected and improvements made in which any city would take pride. Why, we have above the Hariem River to-day a new city, larger than any south of Mason and Dixon's line, and with a population larger than one of the States of the Union—Nevada." The following table, prepared by Mr. Weils from official sources, shows at a glance that the growth of the Section has been rapid indeed:

Feat. **Buildings** **Musting** **Concepting**.

\$1.860,004 4.363,545 4.362,675 4.767,480 7.911,165 11,221,480 8.210,076

Understanding that 170th street generally may be considered the dividing line between the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of the city, the following figures showing assessed

Twenty-third Twenty-fourth Ward, \$11, 598, 475 13, 474, 500 13, 633, 685 14, 289, 475 14, 841, 410 10, 632, 255 18, 558, 659 10, 538, 128 21, 047, 888 24, 215, 376 25, 909, 883 Fig. 6.
Fig. 5.
Fig. 5.
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Fig. 5.
Fig. 6.
Fig. 6

*Decrease caused by subtracting value of new park lands: otherwise the Twenty-fourth ward would have shown an increase of about \$1,000,000.

and residents are, there would be a big difference once in the improvements made.

Mr. Jarvis of Wimmur & Jarvis, 1,808 Third avenue: "The boom began in vorkville eight years ago, and it is still on. Themenonis, stores, apariments, and residences are scattered pretty much all around, but they are all of a season and the still on. The season is the factories and tenements. The building of the future will be along that line, I think."

Third avenue, is to be the home of the future will be along that line, I think.

Thomas W. Folsom of Folsom Brothers, 58 East Thirteenth street: "If think east side of preparty is pretty high now, but it seems to hold its own right along. We put upour big anartment house, sometimes called the Pearbody flats, at 364 East Seventy-second street, the years ago. It has room for 218 families. Our principal business is in renting and taking of the large of estates. This season is the best we have ever had."

J. O. Folsom, Bible House: "The steady growth and rise in values which is going on constantify in New York has been exemplified in the growth of Hariem and the upper east side. Property there is worth more new than it was five years honce than it is to-day. Business is never a season with the roofs for the real case of the season is the best we have ever had."

Between Sixtysixth and the upper east side. Property there is morth more new than twa five years ago, and it will be worth more five years honce than it is to-day. Business has been seased, with fair profits for the real case, the property has a residence section as there is in the city. Prices are firm, and are bound to go up in future. Morrisania will be built up when it gests rapid transit, but I am afraid that there will not be much building there in all the property now is a very good purchase, It's a nice level country up there, and people are attracted to it. Harlem is getting to be a great time of the property in the annexed district which is 300 feet wide, and contains hinely-live and it is a property in the annexed di

Red and adorned for the comfort and luxury of those who were to live around thers. It was a kind of testimonial of the belief of the whole State that in the annexed district more millions of people would yet live than on Manhattan Island. The building setsin in Morrisania and went steadily up Third avenue, branching out on either side. Generally speaking, it may be said that below 170th street the buildings put up were tenements with stores beneath, blocks of houses, and detached buildings. Above 170th street the majority of buildings or otted have been detached frame cottages of the villa style, of attractive modern designs. This is especific. Lis case at Fordham. Tremont, Mount Hope, Belmont, Sedgwick Park, Hedford Park, Kingshridge, and Woodlawn Heights.

The tenements with stores beneath have been mostly along Third avenue, forming the invaluable elevated road grops there. The railroad people say they cannot go further until Third avenue is widened. The widening of Third avenue is berhaps, the most pressing need of the annexed district. A Commission has been appointed to widen the avenue. This Commission does not report, although it has been appointed to widen the avenue. This commission does not report, although it has been appointed in value in lower Morrisania within the last five years. The future of this part of the town is marked as that of a great manufacturing and commercial centre. The Harlem, New Haven, New York Central, and New York and Northern Railroads, and locally, liorse car lines to overy part of the annexed district, all centre here in a section south of 14th street. And this district has a southern frontage on the Husigon Hiver, the outlet of New York and Northern Railroads, and locally, lorse car lines to overy part of the annexed district, all centre here in a section south of 14th street. And this district has a southern frontage on the Husigon Hiver, the outlet of New

If the street. And this district has a southern frontage on the Hariem liver, soon to be cenverted by the new shift canal into a channel between the Hudden liver, the outlet of New York State. In the outlet of the actual harbor in which this channel meets the sea. Lower Morrisania certainly has a future before it second to that of no part of the island. Among the manufactories established there, meat of them recently, are the Jordan I. Mott and the Janes & Kiritland iron works, plano works in any humber, slik works, flouring mills, electrical works, feather works, fouring mills, electrical works, feather works, fouring mills, electrical works, feather works, fouring mills, electrical works, flouring mills, electric

of them as high as \$20,000. In Belmont, east of Kingsbridge road and Third avenue, to the Southern Boulevard, the buildings put up have been of the half cottage order, not quite so expensive as those at Mount Hope, but still very good. Stonebridge and others are the builders here. In Fordham, on the high ground west to Jerome avenue, buildings are of the detached, cottage class, similar to those on Mount Hope, John B. Haskin has built a good deal here, Among other builders may be mentioned Wicke, Disk, and Saxo. On the opposite side of Jerome avenue, along the New York and Northern Railroad, near Morris Dock, very nice detached residences have been put up by Lewis G. Morris, Andrew Powell and others. Between here and Fordham Hugh N. Camp, and Builders Peck and Taylor have put up many detached cottages of the Mount Hope variety. Building associations have contributed largely to the development of both Tremont and Fordham.

In Bedford Park extremely beautiful villas have been put up, some costing as much as \$23,000. Most of them overlook Bronx Park and are adjacent to the Mosolu Parkway and the Southern Boulevard, At Woodlawn Heights there are many cottages. In Kingsbridge, Goodwin and Putnam have built many moderate-priced cottages around the depot and pretty villas upon the high ground on both sides of the railrond track. On the high ground east of Kingsbridge and along Sedgwick avenue Anthony and Ames and John Challin have put up a good many buildings.

Lawyer Jefferson W. Levy of 102 Broadway has studied all this section with minute care as

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THE WICKED ... GHTH.

Look Into the District Which John J. Four events, following each other in startling but logical succession, have combined of late to stir up greatly the feelings of those connected with political machinery in the Eighth Assembly district. The first of these circumstances was the expulsion from the Republican Central Organization, in December last, of the entire Eighth Assembly district delegation, with John E. Prodsky at its head. The second was the trial and convic-tion of John Schmidt, the Republican lodginghouse keeper whose services among the Bow-ery colonizers have always been active, and his sentence to prison, along with the conviction of two of those whom he bribed. The third incident of importance was the arrest, after in-dictment, of Silver Dollar Smith and Alderman Goetz two weeks ago, and the fourth was the arrest in Topeka on Wednesday last of Julius Schwartz, Republican candidate for Congress

in the district last November, and now charged

with the crime of forgery.

Prior to 1871 the Eighth Assembly district, which is bounded by the Bowery on the west, Norfolk street on the east, Division street on the south, and Stanton street on the north, was one of the quietest and most orderly parts of town. It took in the larger part of the densely populated Tenth ward, the great majority of the inhabitants of which were peaceable Germans, the balance being mode up of old-fashioned New Yorkers who had not yet been caught in the whirl up town. For three con-secutive terms a substantial Bavarian, Martin Nachtmann, President of one of the largest German singing societies and member of a dozen lodges, had represented the district in Albany as a Democrat. John J. O'Brien. a popular Tenth ward boy, came in on the reform wave which followed the overthrow of Tweed. With him were his two lieutenants, Robert G. McCord and Solon B, Smith, With their ald, and with the patronare which followed after the next year, when Grant was elected President for a second term, John A. Dix was chosen Governor and William F. Havemeyer, a Republican, was chosen Mayor, he started to "organize" the district, and succeeded so well that the Democratic majority was soon cut to pieces. The Fighth became one of the hanner Republican districts, and the achievement of O'Brien and his friends was duly recognized at Republican headquarters.

About two years after the time when the change in Republican leadership occurred, a new Rigure appeared on the surface of Tenth ward politics in the person of Edward D. Gale, a Democrat, a man of large acquaintance in the district, and the holder of what was then the extremely lucrative place of Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.

Mr. Gale was one of the leaders of Tammany Hall. His acquaintance was as extensive as O'Brien's, his energy as great, his following as numerous, and his resources, in a financial way, as abundant. He had the control of less patronage, it is true, than did O'Brien, but he was, on the other hand, a better spender, putting up money for elections without stint. From the time of his appearance in the field Tenth ward politics degenerated into a contest for supremacy between these two men.

Following the establishment of the elevated railroads there was a large exodus of Germans to points further up town. The streets they vacated were soon occupied by a horde of itussian Hebiews, many of them newly landed emigrants from those cortions of Russia where persecutions had broken out. As the Germans gradually moved up toward Stanton street, or away from the district altogether, the Russian Hebrews moved in until they entirely dominated the whole lower portion, made up of Hester, Ludlow, Orchard, Bayard, Essex, Eldridge, Division, Norfolk, and adjacent streets, As soon as naturalized these new efficens insisted on voling thought they professed little con tenants, Robert G. McCord and Solon B. Smith. With their ald, and with the patronage which

cheap lodging houses in the Eighth Assembly district. The lodgers in them are a mixed set. Tramps reduced by drink, mistoriume, or physical disability presional nate, and then follow in the order named ex-convicts, fugitives from other States, chronic drunkards, destitute emigrants lode men, those temporarily without work, those reventil schemen from the hospitals, destitute on the hospitals, destitute of the property without work, those reventil schemen from the hospitals sesters. But, different leading men, army the more than one-flith of those who vote from these houses have the technical right to but, that law apart, nine-tenths of them are qualified voting citizens. A man who has not more than ten cents to spend for a night's lodging is not usually very flush on a cold election morning in November, and the promise by a political worker of a couple of dollars or more for his vote is an offer not easily to be resisted. Twenty men control these lodging houses in the Sinthh Assembly district. They are all in alliance with O'Brien and Rourke, and the results which they accomplish are certainly most surprising.

A single example will suffice to show how the thing is done: The Second election district of the Eighth Assembly takes in the one block of buildings bounded by Canal, Forsyth, Hester, and Christy streets. It is made up of lodging houses and is controlled by Kourke. In the context of 1886 he supported the liepublican candidate for Mayor, Roosevelt who received 129 votes, while the Republican candidate for Rossevelt who received the Republican candidate for Mayor, Roosevelt who received the Rossevelt of the Aldermen received? Tammany Hall and the Country Democracy were united that year. Mr. Hewitt, their candidate for Mayor, whom Rourke did not support, decident of the Board of Aldermen received? Tammany Hall and the Country Democracy were united that year. The section of the Aldermen (whom he did not support, had for Register 18, and R. B. Kooney (whom Rourke did not surport centred in the district accoun

Lawver Jefferson W. Lovy of 102 Bodway has studied all this section with minuto care as in investor.

Sur reporter the other day, "is the opening of a studied all this section with minuto care as in investor.

Sur reporter the other day," is the opening of a studied of the great thoroughfares ergesing the district, like Yelham, Morris, and Tremont avanues, is some talk of improving the litony fliver and the connect with the great people of the state of the connect with the great people of the state of the state of the connect with the great people of the state of the connect with the great people of the connect with the great people of the great thorough flavored that was a state of the great thorough flavored that was a state of the great thorough flavored that was a state of the great thorough flavored that was a state of the great thorough flavored that was a state of the great thorough flavored that was a state of the great people of severe peopl

RAN WITH THE MACHINE.

OLD FOLUNTEER FIREMEN WHO HAVE

BEEN REWARDED WITH OFFICE. Are in Office Now-Reminiscences of the Days when Red Shirts and Firemen's Helmets were Passports to Favor. A generation ago in New York it was considered a fortunate thing indeed for any can-

didate for elective office to have been at some period of his career a member of the Volunteer Fire Department. That was a sure passport to the favor of a large body of voters whose admiration for the fire boys was expressed on all occasions. Red shirts and firemen's helmets were in the ascendant then, and many a local contest for member of Congress, Supervisor, or Councilman turned on the rivalry between two companies of volunteer firemen, each recruited from a particular neighborhood, for the superiority of which above all other neighborhoods the members of the company were quite willing to fight on occasion. So strong was the sentiment of popular admiration for flemen that six "fire laddles" gained a degree of popularity which stood them in good stead afterward, and led to their election to the office of Mayor. These were Stephen Allen, chosen in 1820; Walter Bowne, chosen in 1828; Isanc L. Varian, chosen in 1838; Daniel Z.

office of Mayor. These were Stephen Alea, chosen in 1820; Walter Bowne, chosen in 1828; Isane L. Varian, chosen in 1888; Daniel T. Tiemann, chosen in 1857; C. Godfrey Gunther, chosen in 1863, and William H. Wickham, chosen in 1863, and William H. Wickham, chosen in 1863, and William H. Wickham, chosen in 1874.

There must have been something inherently attractive to the popular mind about those daring men who imperilled their lives and devoted their time to the preservation of the property of their follow elitzens, and who rendered such service as a public duty, without pay or the expectation of any for the list of those who succeeded at the polis is a long one and made up of some of the test known local leaders and statesmen of the day. As far back as 1830 the firemen of New York, acting as a body, determined once to put to the actual test of votes their influence in the politics of the community. They nominated one of their number, James Gullek, for the important county office of Register. He was supported by firemen generally, and was chosen by a macority of 6,054, which was said to have been the largest majority given to a candidate for Register up to that time in New York. To celebrate their victory the volunteer firemen of New York organized on the might of New York organized on the might of New 17, 1836, a torchight procession a mile long, and a considerable number of sicres and dwellings were illuminated in honor of the occasion. The election of Gullek marked what was considered at the time a great triumph for themen in politics, and was the beginning of the recognition which was afterward extended to popular members of the book known hose, engine, and hook and ladder companies.

The old Volunteer Fire Department was classically declined in importance, and outside of a "crack" company was the surest claim a candidate could have upon popular recognition, since that time the fireman has, little by little, steadily declined in importance, and outside of a small coterie of old "vamps" little is known of and

holding for a long period the leadership of Tamimany in the Ninth Assembly district, he resigned it to James Fitzpatrick and moved up town to 140 East Seventy-second street, where he now lives, Justice Gorman was apprenticed in early life to a plumber. He is now a Sachen of Tammany Hall, and is also Treasurer of that organization, having the disbursement during a campaign of large sums of monoy. Bosides Justice Gorman quite a number of men, who were once firemen of celebrity, are now in official life; Martin J. Keese, keeper of the City Hall, was a member of the M. T. Breaman Hose in Eim street: James Dunnby, and himself cirls. Justice Company 31, which had its headquarters in the Fourth ward; Francis J. Twomey, the veteran Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was a member of "Antonious Indiana" of Aldermen, was a member of Martin Assembly district Tammany man, was a member of Engine 45, and Martin Senger, the Ninth avenue undertaker and Seventeenth Assembly district Tammany man, was a member of Engine 45, and Martin Senger, the Ninth avenue; Vincent C. King, who used to be Fire Commissioner, was a member of Triton Hose 23 in the Ninth ward; Christopher liathe and Adam Effer, now both of the Twentjeth ward, were members of the Historials Engine 15, which had its headquarters at Minth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, only a few feet distant from Capt. Murphy's station house. Bather is now one of the attendants in the Supreme Court. and was member of the Assembly district, whom he succeeded in the command of the Immany for the Fitteenth Arched Capt. Was a member of Hook and Ladder 5. Those two Eighth warders, A. C. Bozyalie and Abraham L. Brewer, were members of the Eighth Wardling and who is well known in the Suprema for Marton Engine 9, Otherwise called 'Rocks,' Fred A. Ridabook was a member of Hook and Ladder 5. Those two Eighth warders, A. C. Bozyalie and Abraham L. Brewer, were members of the Eighth Wardling and annong them there survives a sentiment of the present and annong them there survives a sentiment of the

loreign immigration, which was wholly in different to the rivaries existing between New York neighborhoods these were a few of the contributing causes to the extinction of the New York fireman as a political factor after his fate had been scaled officially by the legisla-tion of 1868.